181

NUMB. I.] THE [JULY 7, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1787. [VOL. I.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry.*

ALL perſons indebted to the late houſe of ANDREW MITCHELL & CO. are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, only, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, enſuing, as every account unſettled after that date, will be put into the hands of an attorney.

WILLIAM TILTON.

Pittſburgh, June 25, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of D. BRITT & Co. having expired on the firſt inſtant, all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid company are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any claims againſt them are deſired to produce their accounts for a ſettlement.

Thoſe indebted to the late partnerſhip of Craig, Bayard, & Co. are alſo called upon to ſettle their accounts; as no longer indulgence can be granted, and their accounts ſhall be put in ſuit by the fifteenth of next July, if not ſettled before that day.

Turnbull, Marmie, & Co.

Pittſburg, June 20, 1787.

Waſhington county, Dickinſon townſhip, June 21.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the waters of Peter's Creek, near Jacob Wickerham's mill, a bay Mare, ſuppoſed to be about twelve years old, with a large ſtar and ſnip, and two ſaddle-marks on the near ſide, and a white ſpot in the near eye, no brand, about thirteen hands and an half high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM BEEM.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine Clevedence, has for ſome time paſt behaved in an unbecoming manner, this is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN CLEVEDENCE.

Pittſburgh, June 27, 1787.

STRAYED or ſtolen (ſuppoſed the latter) from the weſt ſide of the Alleghany, on the road to Venango, in the night of the 25th of May laſt, two HORSES, one a black, 7 years old, 14 and an half hands high, has a number of white hairs about his head; the other a gray, 13 and an half hands high, 8 or 9 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, and delivers them to Colonel JOHN GIBSON, in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive Ten Shillings Reward for each of the ſaid Horſes, and for apprehending and proſecuting the thief or thieves to conviction, Three Pounds.

N. B. The theft is ſuppoſed to have been committed by two white men, as they were ſeen croſſing the Alleghany river on a raft with two horſes.

June 15, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the

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THE POETICAL HISTORY OF THE PROPHET JONAH.

This is rather to be conſidered as a paraphraſe upon, than a mere verſification of the ſtory as related in the Bible. Written by Philip Freneau.

CANTO I.

IN ages paſt, when ſmit with warmth ſublime,
Their bards foretold the dark events of time,
And, piercing forward through the myſtic ſhade,
Kings yet to come, and chiefs unborn, ſurvey'd,
Amittai's ſon perceiv'd, among the reſt,
The mighty flame uſurp his labouring breaſt:
For thus, in dreams, the voice unerring came
Of Him, who lives through every age the ſame:

"Ariſe! and o'er the intervening waſte,
To Nineveh's imperial turrets haſte;
That mighty town to ruin I decree,
Proclaim deſtruction, and proclaim from me:
Too long it ſtands, to God and man a foe,
Without one virtue left to ſhield the blow;
Guilt, black as night, their ſpeedy ruin brings,
And hotteſt vengeance from the King of Kings."
The prophet heard--but dar'd to diſobey,
(Weak as he was) and fled a different way;
In Joppa's port a trading ſhip he found
Far o'er the main to diſtant Tarſhiſh bound;
The price of paſſage to her chief he paid,
And there conceal'd with ruffian ſailors ſtay'd,
His purpoſe fixt, at once perverſe and blind,
To leave his country and his God behind.

But He who ſpread the ocean's vaſt expanſe,
And views all nature with a ſingle glance,
Forth from their priſons bade the tempeſts fly:
The tempeſts ſwell'd the ocean to the ſky;
The trembling barque, as the fierce billow knocks,
Scarce bears the fury of repeated ſhocks;
Her crew diſtreſt, aſtoniſh'd and afraid,
Each to his various god in anguiſh pray'd,
Nor truſt alone to penitence and prayer,
They clear the decks, and for the worſt prepare,
[illegible] coſtly lading to the deep they throw,
That lighter o'er the billows ſhe may go,
Nor with regret the wealthy cargo ſpar'd,
For wealth is nothing, when with life compar'd.

But to the ſhip's [illegible]
There one [illegible] Jonah [illegible]
And, new to all the [illegible] of the deep,
Had ſunk, deſerted [illegible] arms of ſleep;
'Twas then the maſter broke the prophet's reſt,
And as he cry'd he ſmote his frantic breaſt:
"O ſleeper, from thy ſtupid ſlumbers riſe,
At ſuch an hour can ſleep inſnare thine eyes?
If ever thou to heaven did'ſt ſend a prayer,
Now ſend thy warmeſt ſupplications there,
Perhaps thy God may pity our diſtreſs,
And ſave us ſo ſoundering in this dark abyſs."

Thus warn'd, the ſeer his vows repentant pray'd;
Meantime the ſeamen to their fellows ſaid;
"No common waves our ſhatter'd veſſel rent,
There muſt be one for whom this ſtorm is ſent,
Some wretch we bear for whom the ſea billows riſe,
Foe to the gods, and hated by the ſkies;
Come, ſince the billows all our arts defy,
Come, let the lots decide for whom we die."

Inſtant amid the vaſe the lots they threw,
And the mark't lot dejected Jonah drew!

Then thus their chief the guilty man addreſt,
"Say, for what crimes of thine are we diſtreſt?
What is thy country, what thy calling, ſay,
Whence doſt thou come, what potentate obey?
Unfold it all, nor be the truth deny'd."
The maſter ſpoke---and Jonah thus reply'd;

"A Hebrew I, from neighbouring regions came,
A Jewiſh prophet, not unknown to fame:
That God I fear who ſpread this raging ſea,
Who fixt the ſhores by his ſupreme decree,
And reigns throughout immeſurable ſpace.
But I, regardleſs of his high command,
His mandate ſlighting, fled my native land,
Fool that I was, from Joppa's port to fly,
Who thought to ſhun his all pervading eye!
For this the tempeſt rends each tatter'd ſail,
For this, your veſſel ſcarce ſupports the gale!"

The ſeamen heard, diſtracted and diſmay'd;
When thus again their trembling captain ſaid:
"How could'ſt thou thus, ungenerous as thou art,
Affront thy patron, and with us depart;
Lo! for thy crimes, and not our own, we die:
Mark, how the wild waves threaten from on high,
Our ſails in fragments, flit before the blaſt
Scarce to its ſtation we confine the maſt;
What ſhall we do, unhappy man declare,
How ſhall we act, or how direct our prayer,
That angry Neptune may his rage reſtrain,
And huſh once more theſe tumults of the main?"

The ſeer reply'd, "the means are in your power
To ſtill the tempeſt in this dreadful hour:
High on the ſea-beat prow will I aſcend,
And let the boldeſt of your crew attend
To plunge me headlong from this giddy ſteep
Down to the boſom of the unfathom'd deep;
So ſhall the ocean from its raging ceaſe,
And the fierce tempeſt ſoon be huſh'd in peace:
'Tis for my crimes the angry ocean raves,
'Tis for my ſin we plough theſe dreadful waves;
Diſlodge me ſoon; the ſtorm ſhall then decay,
Which ſtill grows louder while on board I ſtay."

Thus he; but they, to ſave their vagrant gueſt
Refus'd as yet to grant his ſtrange requeſt,
And though aloft on mountain waves they ride,
And the toſt galley reels from ſide to ſide,
Yet to their breaſts they drew the ſweepy oar,
And vainly ſtrove to gain the diſtant ſhore;
The ruffian winds refuſe that wiſh'd retreat,
And fiercer o'er the decks the billows beat.

Then to the ſkies the chief his prayer addreſt,
"Thou Jove ſupreme, the greateſt and the beſt!
Becauſe thy ſovereign pleaſure doth require
That death alone muſt ſatisfy thine ire,
O ſpare us for thy dying prophet's ſake,
Nor let us periſh for the life we take;
If we are wrong, his lot was thy decree,
And thou haſt done as it ſeem'd beſt to thee."

Then from the ſummit of the waſhy prow,
They plung'd the prophet to the depths below,
And ſtraight the winds and ſtraight the billows ceaſe,
And every threatning ſurge lay huſh'd in peace;
The trembling crew adore the Power Supreme
Who kindly thus from ruin reſcued them,
Their vows they ſend to his imperial throne,
And victims offer to this God unknown.

CANTO II.

WHEN from the prow's intimidating height
They plung'd the prophet to the realms of night,
Not long he languiſh'd in the briny deep,
In death's cold arms not yet decreed to ſleep.
Jehovah ſaw him, from the realms of bliſs,
Sunk to the bottom of the vaſt abyſs,
And bade a whale, the mightieſt of the kind,
His prophet in theſe diſmal manſions find:
The hoſtile form, approaching through the wave,
Receiv'd him, living, to a living grave,
Where three long days in dark diſtreſs he lay,
And oft repenting, to his God did pray:
The pow'r benign, propitious to his prayer,
Bade the huge fiſh to neighbouring ſhores repair;
Inſtant the whale obey'd the high command,
And caſt him ſafe on Paleſtina's ſtrand.

The prophet then his paſt tranſgreſſions mourn'd,
And grateful thus, to heav'n his thanks return'd:
"Afflicted from the depths of hell I pray'd,
The dark abyſs of everlaſting ſhade;
My God in mercy heard the earneſt prayer,
And dying Jonah felt thy preſence there.

Or didst thou hurl me from the face of day:
In the vast ocean where no land is found,
The mighty waters clos'd thy prophet round;
On me the waves their utmost fury spent,
And all thy billows o'er my body went.
Yet then, surrounded by the dismal shade,
Thus to my Maker from the depths I said:
Though hid beneath the caverns of the main,
To thy blest temple will I look again,
Though from thy sight to deepest darkness thrown,
Still will I trust, and trust on thee alone;
With anguish deep I felt the billows roll,
Scarce in her mansion stay'd my frighted soul:
About my head were wrapt the weeds of night,
And darkness, mingled with no ray of light;
I saw the bases of the infernal hills,
Earth, with her bars, encompass'd me around,
Yet, from the bottom of that dark profound
Where life no more the swelling vein supplies,
And Death reposes, didst thou bid me rise;
When fainting nature bow'd to thy decree,
And the lone spirit had prepar'd to flee,
Then from my prison I remember'd thee,
My prayer towards the heavenly temple came,
The temple sacred to Jehovah's name.
Unhappy they, who vanities pursue,
And lies believing, their own souls undo;
But to thine ear my grateful song shall rise,
For thee shall smoke the joyous sacrifice,
My vows I'll pay at thy imperial throne,
Since my salvation was from thee alone."

[The two remaining cantoes of this beautiful poem will appear in our next.]

THE FRENCH GIANT.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

CHEVALIER de Bouju, son of the count of the same name and of a Scotch lady of family, is now the wonder of all Paris. This young man is of uncommon strength and is much addicted to gambling; when he loses at play he always thinks those who win his money cheat him, and he insults them accordingly. The lieutenant of the police has thought proper to order him not to appear any more at any of the gaming tables in Paris, but the French giant refused to obey; this so irritated M. de Crosne, that he sent two of the city horse guards in quest of him a few days back; when they attempted to execute their orders on him, he pulled both of them off their horses, and by dashing them against the pavement, so dangerously wounded them that their lives are despaired of. The day before yesterday he was at Comte de Artois's tennis court. An inspector of the police, went up and whispered to him, "so you are resolved not to obey the king's order." I do not know what you mean, have I the honor of being known to his majesty, and is it (knocking off the inspector's hat) by the royal order that you speak to me with your hat on? The inspector, mortified at this treatment, replied, Do you know, sir, that I am a captain of horse? I know friend, said the chevalier, that a troop of horse would not suffer such a villian at their head. The mighty Bouju looked indignant at Ville main, who thought proper to retreat for fear of experiencing any of its effects; he then drew a cutlass, which he brought with him from Constantinople, and with the greatest sang froid, went to his lodgings, resolved to kill the first imp of the police that should dare speak to him He spent the night very quietly in his apartment, and the next day the street he lived in was full of spies. Bouju, fearless of the consequence, flung his broad sword a la Hussarae, took a brace of horse pistols in his hands, and thus equipped sallied forth. Not a word was said to him from the time he left his lodging till he came to the palace royal. The duke of Orleans took him under his protection, and favoured his evasion from the capital late last night. A short time ago, this strange youth defended himself against seven that attempted to take him up, being once confined in the most terrible prison in France, le Mont de St. Michael, he broke his chains and made his escape from thence, after having, with his fist, killed a monstrous wolf-dog, that two days before had stopped six robbers, and kept them up in one corner, until the thief catchers came and took them.

POLITICAL CENTINEL.

LETTER III.

SIR,

I THINK with you that the insurrection in the Massachusetts government, was a matter of the greatest importance to every state in the union, and that it was very fortunate that the insurgents had so little system in their measures, and were therefore so easily quelled; but, sir, the causes are well worth examining; they are generally sought for in the administration of that government; consequently some ascribe it to one cause, and some to another.

But, I believe, the true source will be found in the frame of their government itself, and that the administration is only the means whereby the mischief operates. But let us examine a little.

By their constitution they have a very large representation; the state is laid out in what they call towns, each town containing 150 taxables, and in some cases fewer, are entitled to a member; and those containing 375, to two members, 225 being the encreasing ratio; this is for the lower house (for they have an upper and a lower house) and this will, I find, be more than four to one in proportion to Pennsylvania, who send one member to 1000 votables, and have but one house (no doubt the design was, that by a large representation, the voice of the people might the more effectually be the law of the land) and of this number amounting, doubtless to at least 300 in all, 60 is a quorum to do business, which is about the fifth member of what ought to attend; hence the city of Boston (where the legislature meet, and which is at the one extreme part of the state) and the towns in the vicinity thereof, have it in their power to make a house and enact laws independent of four-fifths of the state; therefore, the city and vicinity of Boston do, or may govern the state of Massachusetts.

And add to this, that the members must be paid their wages during their attendance, by a special tax upon the towns they represent; hence the poor towns who are not able to pay their members, or have not wealthy men willing to serve for nothing (and indeed wealthy men generally endeavor to be best paid) must be unrepresented. From this view of their constitution, and circumstances, you will, sir, reasonably expect that much of the state is seldom or never represented and this is true in fact. I am sufficiently informed that many districts have never taken a seat in the house at all, and many others but very seldom; and it is always the case, that those who ought to be employed doing their duty, and from whatever cause neglect it, are most loud in complaining against what is done by others; however it hath in this case turned out what those who attended, and actually made the laws, being the wealthier part of the state, did not sufficiently advert to the ability of the people generally to pay taxes, they in their zeal to support the faith and justice of government, drew the cords thereof too hard; they laid taxes so heavy as to be generally accounted oppressive, and until very lately neglected to appoint a comptroller general, and to have the state of their accounts laid before the people; hence private incendiaries prompted the people (who are habitually jealous) to believe that their money was improperly disposed of, and the public debt or interest not paid with it.

The secret discontents so long neglected, at length broke out into open rebellion, even at a time when government was doing every thing to content the people; but the more sensible part of the malcontents being satisfied with the state of accounts now laid before them, and with the present endeavors of government, behaved as they ought, and those who openly opposed authority, being without system or capacity for so hardy an undertaking, were happily, by proper exertion, soon subdued, and tranquility restored: this attempt having failed, government will have more energy than ever. God grant they may use their success properly.

Their taxes have been laid very high; by the best estimates within my knowledge, they have paid in one year about as much as Pennsylvania doth in four or five: they have paid up all the arrearages of the interest of the domestic debt of the union, besides paying much of a prodigious state debt. I have seen and conversed with several gentlemen who have deserted Boston, and settled in Philadelphia, on account of the difference in taxation.

The noise you mention, sir, respecting the state of Maryland, and about which you are so earnest to be informed, is of another nature, but also arises natively from their constitution, and must sooner or later have arisen, when a proper occasion presented itself.

That state hath an upper and lower house of legislature, as well as Massachusetts, but it hath no council of revision; the governor and council hath not only no controul over the assembly as to the laws they enact, but hath also no power to prorogue or adjourn their sitting; and you will remember, sir, that it hath been always my opinion, that two houses, without any constitutional third body to controul or regulate them, cannot, for any long period, preserve their own tranquility; how then can they preserve the tranquility of the state? It was not long after the lords and commons of England got quit of king Charles the first, by his own obstinacy, until the one house dismissed the other, and ruled alone; and at the time of the Kentish petition, and the intended impeachment for the partition treaty in the reign of king William the third, and on many other occasions, to what lengths of hot blood would not the lords and commons of England have gone, if the executive branch had not prorogued them, and so gave them time to cool and meet in good humour again. Most of the new governments in the eastern states have adverted to this difficulty, and given a limited controul over their two houses to the executive branch, which may have a salutary tendency in preventing the contentions of the upper and lower houses from embarrassing goverments.

How far the people of Maryland interest themselves in the unusual contentions of their legislature, I am not yet informed; but that the upper and lower house differed in opinion upon a question of finance; that their difference produced warm and formal alterations betwixt them; that each of them have appealed to the people formally, and in the mean time ceased from legislation; that the upper house deny the peoples right to instruct, and have dispersed addresses amongst the people, wherein they endeavour to induce them to acknowledge the right of the upper house to act without or contrary to instructions, is certain; but whatever way the people decide, such a rupture in the legislature is alarming; and it may happen on any future occasion, for it arises out of the very nature of their government, and most of the governments south of Pennsylvania, are subject to the same inconveniency. I make no doubt the lower house in Maryland, were wrong in attempting to issue an emission of paper money, in a quantity altogether too great in proportion for the credit and resources of the state; but whether the upper house was right in being against it altogether, we cannot judge, unless we were better acquainted with the degree of virtue operating in that commonwealth.

But, sir, your observations respecting the parties prevailing in our own state, in as far as you suppose the whole contest is, and hath been occasioned by our constitution, arises from defective information; it is true, that Pennsylvania, even whilst a colony, had only one house in her legislature, but subject, nevertheless, to a direct negative from the executive branch; at the revolution our convention thought proper to continue the legislative power in one branch and to set it wholly free from any negative, or even revision by the executive; this, they no doubt conceived was most agreeable to; and most suitable for the citizens of the state; but in this it soon appeared the citizens were not all agreed, many apprehended that there could be no energy in government, nor security for political liberty with a legislature so simple, and at the same time so sovereign; they thought it not only a defective but an intolerable government, and therefore endeavored to prevent its being put in operation, and afterwards made various attempts for its alteration, but the people always decided in its favor until the first seven years were expired, when the council of censors, by preparing a new frame of government, discovered at once two very considerable points, viz. the peoples attachment to the existing government, and the great difficulty of making a constitution both to please and suit a people. Since that period there hath been no contest about the goodness or badness of government.

There are other causes existing in this extended state, which do and ever will promote various interests, and therefore jarring parties in government; and the more equal the strength of these parties are balanced, our political liberty will be the better secured, though, in many instances, government will have the less energy.

There is one evil inseparable from a commonwealth government, viz. that in raising a revenue or quotaing public burthens of any kind, the members being a part of the people, are too much interested. They will often not only be arguing but really believing the poverty or weakness of their own counties, compared with others; and the more extended a state is, it will be the more subjected to this difficulty; thus the eastern and western parts of Pennsylvania, will often contend both about their proper share of burthens and privileges.

Where one part of a state enjoys great wealth and an extensive commerce, and the other lives by agriculture out of the reach of commerce, and what little trade exists having a continual balance against them, therefore being almost destitute of cash, these will be afraid of oppression, and the other will be endeavoring to oppress, and often without designing it, but from mere unacquaintedness with what the others are able to bear; such as are perpetually handling cash, cannot conceive it oppressive for every man in the state to pay a poll tax of ten or fifteen shillings, or a special tax upon horses, good or bad, a revenue upon salt, of which the poor renter consumes more than the wealthy merchant, &c. they think these things trifling, and so they would be to those people who think so, or even to those people (though not wealthy) who live so nigh market, that the produce, eve of their garden, or poultry, brings ready cash, b

Thou didst thou banish me from the face of day:
In the vast ocean where no land is found,
The mighty waters clos'd thy prophet round;
On me the waves their utmost fury spent,
And all thy billows o'er my body went.
Yet then, surrounded by the dismal shade,
Thus to my Maker from the depths I said:
Though hid beneath the caverns of the main,
To thy blest temple will I look again,
Though from thy sight to deepest darkness thrown,
Still will I trust, and trust on thee alone;
With anguish deep I felt the billows roll,
Scarce in her mansion stay'd my frighted soul:
About my head were wrapt the weeds of night,
And darkness, mingled with no ray of light;
I saw the bases of the infernal hills,
Earth, with her bars, encompass'd me around,
Yet, from the bottom of that dark profound
Where life no more the swelling vein supplies,
And Death reposes, didst thou bid me rise;
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POLITICAL CENTINEL.

LETTER III.

SIR,

I THINK with you that the insurrection in the Massachusetts government, was a matter of the greatest importance to every state in the union, and that it was very fortunate that the insurgents had so little system in their measures, and were therefore so easily quelled; but, sir, the causes are well worth examining; they are generally sought for in the administration of that government; consequently some ascribe it to one cause, and some to another.

But, I believe, the true source will be found in the frame of their government itself, and that the administration is only the means whereby the mischief operates. But let us examine a little.

By their constitution they have a very large representation; the state is laid out in what they call towns, each town containing 150 taxables, and in some cases fewer, are entitled to a member; and those containing 375, to two members, 225 being the encreasing ratio; this is for the lower house (for they have an upper and a lower house) and this will, I find, be more than four to one in proportion to Pennsylvania, who send one member to 1000 votables, and have but one house (no doubt the design was, that by a large representation, the voice of the people might the more effectually be the law of the land) and of this number amounting, doubtless to at least 300 in all, 60 is a quorum to do business, which is about the fifth member of what ought to attend; hence the city of Bolton (where the legislature meet, and which is at the one extreme part of the state) and the towns in the vicinity thereof, have it in their power to make a house and enact laws independent of four-fifths of the state; therefore, the city and vicinity of Boston do, or may govern the state of Massachusetts.

And add to this, that the members must be paid their wages during their attendance, by a special tax upon the towns they represent; hence the poor towns who are not able to pay their members, or have not wealthy men willing to serve for nothing (and indeed wealthy men generally endeavor to be best paid) must be unrepresented. From this view of their constitution, and circumstances, you will, sir, reasonably expect that much of the state is seldom or never represented and this is true in fact. I am sufficiently informed that many districts have never taken a seat in the house at all, and many others but very seldom; and it is always the case, that those who ought to be employed doing their duty, and from whatever cause neglect it, are most loud in complaining against what is done by others, however it hath in this case turned out what those who attended, and actually made the laws, being the wealthier part of the state, did not sufficiently advert to the ability of the people generally to pay taxes, they in their zeal to support the faith and justice of government, drew the cords thereof too hard; they laid taxes so heavy as to be generally accounted oppressive, and until very lately neglected to appoint a comptroller general, and to have the state of their accounts laid before the people; hence private incendiaries prompted the people (who are habitually jealous) to believe that their money was improperly disposed of, and the public debt or interest not paid with it.

The secret discontents so long neglected, at length broke out into open rebellion, even at a time when government was doing every thing to content the people; but the more sensible part of the malcontents being satisfied with the state of accounts now laid before them, and with the present endeavors of government, behaved as they ought, and those who openly opposed authority, being without system or capacity for so hardy an undertaking, were happily, by proper exertion, soon subdued, and tranquility restored: this attempt having failed, government will have more energy than ever. God grant they may use their success properly.

Their taxes have been laid very high; by the best estimates within my knowledge, they have paid in one year about as much as Pennsylvania doth in four or five: they have paid up all the arrearages of the interest of the domestic debt of the union, besides paying much of a prodigious state debt. I have seen and conversed with several gentlemen who have deserted Boston, and settled in Philadelphia, on account of the difference in taxation.

The noise you mention, sir, respecting the state of Maryland, and about which you are so earnest to be informed, is of another nature, but also arises natively from their constitution, and must sooner or later have arisen, when a proper occasion presented itself.

That state hath an upper and lower house of legislature, as well as Massachusetts, but it hath no council of revision; the governor and council hath not only no controul over the assembly as to the laws they enact, but hath also no power to prorogue or adjourn their sitting; and you will remember, sir, that it hath been always my opinion, that two houses, without any constitutional third body to controul or regulate them, cannot, for any long period, preserve their own tranquility; how then can they preserve the tranquility of the state? It was not long after the lords and commons of England got quit of king Charles the first, by his own obstinacy, until the one house dismissed the other, and ruled alone; and at the time of the Kentish petition, and the intended impeachment for the partition treaty in the reign of king William the third, and on many other occasions, to which the heats of hot blood would not the lords and commons of England have gone, if the executive branch had not prorogued them, and so gave them time to cool and meet in good humour again. Most of the governments in the eastern states have adverted to this difficulty, and given a limited controul over the two houses to the executive branch, which may have a salutary tendency in preventing the contentions of the upper and lower houses from embarrassing movements.

How far the people of Maryland interested themselves in the unusual contentions of their legislature, I am not yet informed; but that the upper and lower house differed in opinion upon a question of importance; that their difference produced warm and even bitter altercations betwixt them; that each of them have appealed to the people formally, and in the mean time ceased from legislation; that the upper house deny the peoples right to instruct, and have dispersed addresses amongst the people, wherein they endeavour to induce them to acknowledge the right of the upper house to act without or contrary to instructions, is certain; but whatever way the people decide, such a rupture in the legislature is alarming; and it may happen on any future occasion, for it arises out of the very nature of their government, and most of the governments south of Pennsylvania, are subject to the same inconveniency. I make no doubt the lower house in Maryland, were wrong in attempting to issue an emission of paper money, in a quantity altogether too great in proportion for the credit and resources of the state; but whether the upper house was right in being against it altogether, we cannot judge, unless we were better acquainted with the degree of virtue operating in that commonwealth.

But, sir, your observations respecting the parties prevailing in our own state, in as far as you suppose the whole contest is, and hath been occasioned by our constitution, arises from defective information; it is true, that Pennsylvania, even whilst a colony, had only one house in her legislature, but subject, nevertheless, to a direct negative from the executive branch; at the revolution our convention thought proper to continue the legislative power in one branch and to set it wholly free from any negative, or even revision by the executive; this, they no doubt conceived was most agreeable to; and most suitable for the citizens of the state; but in this it soon appeared the citizens were not all agreed, many apprehended that there could be no energy in government, nor security for political liberty with a legislature so simple, and at the same time so sovereign; they thought it not only a defective but an intolerable government, and therefore endeavored to prevent its being put in operation, and afterwards made various attempts for its alteration, but the people always decided in its favor until the first seven years were expired, when the council of censors, by preparing a new frame of government, discovered at once two very considerable points, viz. the peoples attachment to the existing government, and the great difficulty of making a constitution both to please and suit a people. Since that period there hath been no contest about the goodness or badness of government.

There are other causes existing in this extended state, which do and ever will promote various interests, and therefore jarring parties in government; and the more equal the strength of these parties are balanced, our political liberty will be the better secured, though, in many instances, government will have the less energy.

There is one evil inseparable from a commonwealth government, viz. that in raising a revenue or quotaing public burthens of any kind, the members being a part of the people, are too much interested. They will often not only be arguing but really believing the poverty or weakness of their own counties, compared with others; and the more extended a state is, it will be the more subjected to this difficulty; thus the eastern and western parts of Pennsylvania, will often contend both about their proper share of burthens and privileges.

Where one part of a state enjoys great wealth and an extensive commerce, and the other lives by agriculture out of the reach of commerce, and what little trade exists having a continual balance against them, therefore being almost destitute of cash, these will be afraid of oppression, and the other will be endeavoring to oppress, and often without designing it, but from mere unacquaintedness with what the others are able to bear; such as are perpetually handling cash, cannot conceive it oppressive for every man in the state to pay a poll tax of ten or fifteen shillings, or a special tax upon horses, good or bad, a revenue upon salt, of which the poor renter consumes more than the wealthy merchant, &c. they think these things trifling, and so they would be to those people who think so, or even to those people (though not wealthy) who live so nigh market, that the produce, eve of their garden, or poultry, brings [illegible] cash, b

it is otherwise thought of by those, who, though enjoying abundance of produce, do not know how to procure five shillings to keep their pocket at a court or an election; and besides the spirit of commerce is ever aiming at monopolies and exemptions; those different and interfering interests are the present, and will be a lasting occasion of some degree of party controversy in our state, and not the frame of government, but your own good sense renders such communications unnecessary. From your's, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON.

Two acts of parliament have lately been transmitted here from Ireland, and submitted to the consideration of his majesty's privy council, one of which relates to the franking of letters, and the other to the erecting a gaol; to each of which there is a clause that strikingly exemplifies the happy talent at discrimination, generally attributed to that nation. By the first of these judicious regulations, 'All members of parliament are permitted, in cases of sickness, &c, to empower a friend to frank letters for them, provided they mention on the other side of the letter, in their own hand writing, the particular reason which prevented them from doing it themselves, as a security against impositions upon the post-office.' The clause to the act respecting the gaol is to the following effect: That for the prudent administration of the public money, the new building for the imprisonment of offenders shall be erected with the materials that compose the old one at present, which is ordered to be pulled down for that purpose; and that there may be no additional expence for removal, the prisoners are to be confined in the old gaol till the new one shall be finished to receive them. To the honor of the Irish it ought to be remarked, that this last clause exhibits an example of public economy that will hardly be imitated by any nation under the sun.

April 6. Wednesday morning the American ambassador received dispatches at his house in Grosvenor-square, from New-York, by way of France. This is the fourth packet from Congress in the course of three months.

The assiduity with which the French are increasing their navy, and promoting their commerce and fisheries, ought to rouse the attention of this country, and be an incitement to similar exertions on our part. Amongst other efforts, there are now just laid down at Brest no less than eight ships of forty two guns each, of a new construction; they will draw much less water than a thirty-two gun frigate upon the old plan, go as near the wind, and be equally expeditious. Their attention to their marine, and to improvement in naval architecture, is hardly to be conceived; they spare no expence in experiments, and have unfortunately for us, picked from some of the best English ship wrights, whose pecuniary situation would not permit them to remain in their native country.

The king of Poland has had a narrow escape from losing his life. During his journey to meet the empress of Russia, as he was walking over the ice on a branch of the Vistula, it gave way, and he fell in; but happily got out without being hurt.

The drayman who was a few days ago brought to the bar of the house of lords, observed when he was carried out for commitment, 'That Mr. Hasting's turn was next; for that he had driven out of the road as well as himself!'

The renumeration by Rodney and Vaughan; the unpopularity of General Elliott among the merchants, and the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, are three circumstances which will distinguish the present reign among the most remarkable periods of our history.

Some pretend, that if Mr. Hastings is acquitted, after his trial before the peers, he will be raised to a rank in that body by the title of lord Hastings; but let it be remembered that was a forfeited title.

The subject and advantages of toleration are very little understood by the orators in England. The late king of Prussia was the only prince of modern times that could avail himself of all its advantages. In Neufchatel, Mr. Petit Pierre, a Calvinistic clergyman, had doubts on the eternity of hell torments, and never alluded to them in his sermons. The orthodox preachers alarmed the people, and Mr. Petit Pierre was suspended. The ministers, who in all religions are fond of persecution, obtained a memorial to the king, to oblige Mr. Pettit Pierre to preach on hell torments, or to punish him. The king wrote at the bottom of the memorial, 'If the people of Neufchatel choose to be eternally damned, so be it: but the king requires that the conscience of the minister be not molested.'

Doctor Pitcairn, who practised about fifty years ago, being called to a bricklayer on whom a chimney, which he had just erected, had fallen, finding the man dead, gravely turned round, and repeated the following appoite quotation: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours, and their works follow them."

American Occurrences.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

A few days ago, a young man in Chester county, being violently afflicted with the tooth ach, applied to a neighbour for advice, and was recommended to extract the tooth, and to furnish himself with another from some dead man's skull. He accordingly repaired to Brandywine, and opening the grave of a Hessian who had been killed and buried there, in lifting the head, a considerable number of guineas, which had been artfully concealed, fell out of the soldier's hair, so much to the astonishment and joy of the invalid, that he instantly lost or forgot his malady.

On Wednesday the 16th ultimo, in a riot among a gang of wheel-barrow felons, one of their keepers narrowly escaped with his life. One of them threw a heavy stone, which struck him near the temple, and on being chastised for it, he aimed another blow at the keeper with a spade, which must have been fatal, had it not been evaded: the keeper wrested the spade from the villain, and knocked him down with it, upon which several of the gang drew their knives, and called out to kill the keeper; the riot, however, was soon suppressed. Several of the associators and accomplices of these offenders, who are yet at large, standing round, afforded strong ground of suspicion that the riot had been premeditated. A woman of infamous character was seized, and, on searching her, a cutteau knife, about 16 inches long, sharp pointed, was found concealed in her bosom; and it is supposed that she was waiting an opportunity of handing it to one of the villains.

Extract from the Journal of the United States in Congress assembled, Tuesday April 24, 1787.

On a report of the secretary at war, to whom was referred his letter of the 16th, transmitting an extract of a letter from major Wyllys.

Resolved, that the secretary at war direct the commanding officer of the troops of the United States on the Ohio, to take immediate and efficient measures for dispossessing a body of men, who have in a lawless and unauthorised manner taken possession of post St. Vincents, in defiance of the proclamation and authority of the United States, and that he employ the whole or such part of the force under his command, as he shall judge necessary to effect the object.

Pittsburgh, July 7.

Accounts from Philadelphia inform us, that the federal convention, among other things has resolved, that Rhode Island should be considered as having virtually withdrawn herself from the union, and that the right of emitting paper money by the states jointly or severally, ought to be abrogated. It is proposed in the first case, that for the proportion of the federal debt now due from Rhode Island, she shall be held, and, if gentler means will not avail, she shall be compelled to be responsible; but upon no account shall she be restored to her station in the union. And in the other case, it is proposed to establish a mint for the receipt of bullion, from which the states are to draw coin in proportion to their respective contributions. The convention has sent to New-York for the last return of the accounts between the individual states and the confederated body.

On the 13th of June, was executed on the commons near Carlisle, agreeable to his sentence, Joseph Ramsay Warner, for the murder of David Musselman, which he denied at his last moments. He was guarded from the prison to the place of execution by a number of the light horse and light infantry, where was the largest assemblage of people that had ever appeared on a like occasion in this county.

Information received from Lancaster, asserts, that Adam Weaver, the principal evidence against Joseph Ramsay Warner, had been nearly assassinated by a villain who stabbed him in different parts of the body with a knife. The daring assassin was soon after apprehended, when, with the greatest audacity, he openly and avowedly declared it was in revenge for the evidence he had given against Warner, adding, that he wanted to deprive him of his life.

ON FUTURE EXPECTATIONS.

BY A LADY.

THERE is a sweet enthusiastic melancholy that sometimes steals upon the soul---even thought itself is for a while suspended, and every scene in nature seems to wear an image of the mind. How delightful are the sensations at such a time! though felt, they cannot be described; it is a kind of anticipation of those pleasures we are taught to expect hereafter: the soul seems entirely abstracted from every earthly idea, wrapped up in the contemplation of future happiness. Ask yourself in one of these moments, what there is in this world that is worth a thought; and you will answer nothing; its greatest sublunary pleasure is but as a dream, and vanishes like a shadow: this should convince us more than any thing, that there is a future state: our souls were formed to taste higher delights, more refined sensations than any thing in this life can excite; and something from within tells us we shall one day enjoy them---else why these ideas---why these expectations---of what use would be these noble sentiments, with which the mind is sometimes impressed; if we were only to act an insignificant part for a few years in this life, and then sink into nothing? No, there must be a future state, and that immortal!

Reflect on this, and think ere 'tis too late,
How short a space may terminate your fate,
To morrow---or to night may be your last,
Then stay the fleeting minutes as they pass;
Nor idly let them go neglected by,
For every one leads to eternity.
Whether you think or not the time draws near,)
The awful time! when we must all appear, }
And answer for each ill spent moment here. }

From the New-York Journal.

AN ALLEGORY.

IT was in the early ages of the world (about the time that Æsop lived) that the different members of the *body* formed a project to mutiny against the *head*. Their pretence was---that it was not consistent with the general interest, that the seat of intelligence and government should be at the *extremity* of the *body*, but ought to be in some part more *central*. In vain did the *head* represent to them, that all their interests were centered in *him*, and that being more elevated than the rest, *he* commanded a more extensive view of things, and consequently was a better centinel over the general concern than any of the *lower members*, as *he* could obtain a much earlier view of dangers, and of course give timely notice to the *arms*, when defence was necessary, or to the *feet*, when it was prudent to retire from danger: that four of the *senses* were altogether seated in *him*, and could not be removed without the most evident inconvenience and preposterous absurdity. In short, that they would only involve *him*, together with *themselves*, in inevitable ruin, with many other arguments equally unanswerable, but as the *members* were without *intellects*, they could not be convinced, but foolishly and ignorantly petitioned Jupiter, that the *seat of intelligence and government should be removed from the head to the b**k*d*e*. Jupiter smiled, but was too good and wise to grant so absurd a request.

John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE just received at their store in Pittsburg, a general assortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and season, which they will sell on the lowest terms, for cash, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in cash or merchandise for good ginsang.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittsburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, passed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechism)---Westminster Shorter Catechisms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or single one.

The Principles of the Christian Religion, expressed in plain and easy verse, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, stocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, sealing wax, wafers, &c.

Also, A few books necessary for a learner of the French language.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Washington county, at the ferry oppolite Pittsburgh, some time in March last, a black Mare, neither brand nor ear mark, between twelve and thirteen hands high, about seven or eight years old, the hoof of the off hind foot crooked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take her away. MARCUS HULING.

July 5.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north side of Chesnut-street, five doors above Fourth street, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells, and exchanges every kind of continental and state paper, or public securities of this state or any other in the union. Furnishes certificates and state money for the land office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the security is satisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage.

The different branches of the business of a broker are transacted with fidelity, dispatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY be had of the subscriber, *at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person at plying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices.* by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land-office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT BROWN,

At the house of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittsburgh.

A General assortment of pot metal and iron: also a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine, and salt, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. Ginseng wanted.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnership, Releases, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the subscriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittsburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

THE inhabitants of Washington county, will take notice, that Messrs. Redick & Hoge are reinstated in their former district, consisting of the whole county of Washington, and that all surveys made after the first day of this present month (June 1787) will be received in the surveyor general's office from them only.

Abraham Usher,

At the sign of the SPINNING WHEEL, in Mercer's town, Franklin county, Pennsylvania;

HAS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of European, and East and West-India Goods, cheap for cash or country produce: Amongst which are:

- British and German osnaburghs
- Brown rolls, and Russia drillings
- Russia sheetings, white & brown
- 9-8 wide Irish sheetings, white and brown
- 5-4 & 6-4 Irish sheetings, white
- 34. 7-8, 4-4 Irish linens of all prices
- Brown Holland and selisias
- Dowlasses & Huckabacks
- Striped linen, holland and cotton do.
- Shirting and apron checks
- Corduroys, thicklets, and Velverets
- Mohair, plush, and worsted shags
- Pillow fustians,
- Jeans and Jeannets
- Satinets, denims & printed jeanets
- Everlastings, and princes' stuffs
- Prunellas
- Bed ticks and bed bunts
- Britannias, lawns & cambricks
- Humhums
- Catgut
- Kentings
- Kenting handkerchiefs & aprons
- Striped spotted and plain gauzes
- Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
- Jaconet and book muslin
- Chintzes, calicoes, cottons and printed linens
- Marseilles quilting, plain & bordered
- Plain and corded dimity
- Printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs
- Check and romal ditto
- Bandano, lutestring, muslin and silk ditto
- Black and pink peelongs
- Black and white silk cravats
- Modes, persians, lutestrings and sattins
- Painted and plain ribands
- Sattin and paduasoy hair ribands
- Sewing silk, scarf and mohair twist
- Basket, death head and mohair buttons
- Broad and narrow bindings and tapes
- Garterings and ferretings
- Thread edgings and laces
- Black and white silk lace
- Silk and thread stay laces
- Womens black & coloured silk mits and gloves
- Mens and womens kid, beaver, and wash leather gloves of all colours
- Womens calimanco and everlasting shoes
- Mens and womens leather ditto
- Mens and boys felt hats
- Mens beaver and castor ditto
- Womens silk hats and cloaks
- Hunters & switch whips
- Mens and womens thread and cotton hose
- Mens and boys brown thread ditto
- Mens and womens silk do.
- Stuff, calimanco, and durant quilts
- Leghorn and chip hats
- Stays; fans; & shirt buttons
- Moreens, calimancoes & durants
- Striped figured and plain Camelots
- Rattinets, tammies, and shalloons
- Buckrams, pasteboards & whalebone
- Scotch ounce thread of all numbers
- Nankins
- Coloured threads
- Superfine, second & coarse broadcloths
- 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 bath coatings, twilled and plain
- Bearskins, duffils & blankets
- Plains, half thicks, kerseys, and kendal cottons
- Green, red, blue & white penniston
- Swanskins; baizes
- Spotted rugs
- Red, white, and scarlet flannels
- Pewter plates, dishes, teapots and basons of all sizes
- Hardware, cutlery and ironmongery, assorted
- Stationary & saddlery assorted
- Queens ware and pencil'd ware assorted
- Window glass
- Salt Rum, brandy & gin of all prices
- Sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate
- Ginger, pepper and allspice
- Rice, mace, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon
- Almonds, raisins, figs and prunes
- Madder, allum, copperas and indigo
- Saltpetre, antimony and mustard
- Logwood and Redwood
- Glaubers salts, sulphur, creamer tartar, & brimstone
- Snuff, smoaking-tobacco, and pigtail

Powder, &c. &c.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, a black Horse, 12 years old, a small bell, hung round its neck with a leather strap, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WALLACE.

Washington county, June 22, 1787.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Greensburgh, at the July court, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

One tract situate and lying on the middle branch of Turtle Creek, adjoining lands of Peter Lond, Joseph Sheppin and others; taken in execution as the property of Joseph Irwin.

One tract in Huntington township, known by the name of Port Royal; the property of John Emerson.

One tract situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of William Elliot, John Ferrie, and others; taken in execution as the property of Robert Machan deceased

One tract in Huntington township, adjoining lands of John M'Caw, David M'Caw and others; taken in execution as the property of John Sager.

One tract in Hempfield township, adjoining lands of Charles Brookins, James Westby and others; taken in execution as the property of William Thomas deceased.

One tract in Mount Pleasant township, adjoining lands of colonel James Smith, Michael Campbell and others; taken in execution as the property of Samuel Moorehead.

One tract in Mount pleasant township, adjoining lands of Robert Worthington and others; taken in execution as the property of Ralph Cherry.

One tract in Pitt township, adjoining lands of Ely Miers and others; taken in execution as the property of William Powell, deceased.

One tract containing 300 acres, situate on the Monongahela river, adjoining lands of colonel Edward Cook and others; taken in execution as the property of Edward Cook.

One tract in Ligonier Valley, adjoining the lands known by the name of Fort Ligonier; taken in execution as the property of James M'Granahan.

One tract in Fayette county, on the waters of Dunbar's run, near the mountains; taken in execution as the property of Wm Stewart, and sold by

June 21, 1787. WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

FROM official information, Messrs. Nevill and Ritchie learned they were to be superseded as deputy surveyors, the first day of this present June, before which time, this transaction was reconsidered, upon which they were continued deputy surveyors within their former district. June 20.

Forty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my command at Venango, the following described persons, viz.

James Robinson, five feet eight inches high, well made, twenty-three years old, fair, fresh complexion, sandy hair, born in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Patrick Colbert, five feet, five inches high; well proportioned, dark complexion, black hair short and curly, born in Ireland.

James Mortimer, five feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, short black hair, born in the state of New-York.

Michael Henesy, five feet 9 inches high, a robust looking fellow, brown hair, a little freckled, pitted with the small pox; born in Ireland.

Whoever secures the above deserters, so that they may be brought to me at Venango, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

JONATHAN HEART, capt. 1st American Regiment, in the service of the U. S.

WHEREAS Mr. Isaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short street, and now in my possession; and as the said Isaac Craig may perhaps sell to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myself to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1787.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north side of Chesnut-street, five doors above Fourth street, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells, and exchanges every kind of continental and state paper, or public securities of this state or any other in the union. Furnishes certificates and state money for the land office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the security is satisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage.

The different branches of the business of a broker are transacted with fidelity, dispatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person paying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices. by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land-office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT BROWN,

At the house of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittsburgh.

A General assortment of pot metal and iron: also a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine, and salt, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. Ginseng wanted.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnership, Releases, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the subscriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittsburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

THE inhabitants of Washington county, will take notice, that Messrs. Redick & Hoge are reinstated in their former district, consisting of the whole county of Washington, and that all surveys made after the first day of this present month (June 1787) will be received in the surveyor general's office from them only.

Abraham Usher,

At the sign of the SPINNING WHEEL, in Mercer's town, Franklin county, Pennsylvania;

HAS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of European, and East and West-India Goods, cheap for cash or country produce: Amongst which are:

British and German osnaburghs
Brown rolls, and Russia drillings
Russia sheetings, white & brown
9-8 wide Irish sheetings, white and brown
5-4 & 6-4 Irish sheetings, white
34. 7-8, 4-4 Irish linens of all prices
Brown Holland and felisias
Dowlasses & Huckabacks
Striped linen, holland and cotton do.
Shirting and apron checks
Corduroys, thicklets, and Velverets
Mohair, plush, and worsted shags
Pillow fustians,
Jeans and Jeannets
Satinets, denims & printed jeanets
Everlastings, and princes' stuffs
Prunellas
Bed ticks and bed bunts
Britannias, lawns & cambricks
Humhums
Catgut
Kentings
Kenting handkerchiefs & aprons
Striped spotted and plain gauzes
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Jaconet and book muslin
Chintzes, calicoes, cottons and printed linens
Marseilles quilting, plain & bordered
Plain and corded dimity
Printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs
Check and romal ditto
Bandano, lutestring, muslin and silk ditto
Black and pink peelongs
Black and white silk cravats
Modes, persians, lutestrings and sattins
Painted and plain ribands
Sattin and paduasoy hair ribands
Sewing silk, scarf and mohair twist
Basket, death head and mohair buttons
Broad and narrow bindings and tapes
Garterings and ferretings
Thread edgings and laces
Black and white silk lace
Silk and thread flay laces
Womens black & coloured silk mits and gloves
Mens and womens kid, beaver, and wash leather gloves of all colours
Womens calimanco and everlasting shoes
Mens and womens leather ditto
Mens and boys felt hats
Mens beaver and castor ditto
Womens silk hats and cloaks
Hunters & switch whips
Mens and womens thread and cotton hose
Mens and boys brown thread ditto
Mens and womens silk do.
Stuff, calimanco, and durant quilts
Leghorn and chip hats
Stays; fans; & shirt buttons
Moreens, calimancoes & durants
Striped figured and plain Camelots
Rattinets, tammies, and shalloons
Buckrams, pasteboards & whalebone
Scotch ounce thread of all numbers
Nankins
Coloured threads
Superfine, second & coarse broadcloths
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 bath coatings, twilled and plain
Bearskins, duffils & blankets
Plains, half thicks, kerseys, and kendal cottons
Green, red, blue & white penniston
Swanskins; baizes
Spotted rugs
Red, white, and scarlet flannels
Pewter plates, dishes, teapots and basons of all sizes
Hardware, cutlery and ironmongery, assorted
Stationary & saddlery assorted
Queens ware and pencil'd ware assorted
Window glass
Salt Rum, brandy & gin of all prices
Sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate
Ginger, pepper and allspice
Rice, mace, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon
Almonds, raisins, figs and prunes
Madder, allum, copperas and indigo
Saltpetre, antimony and mustard
Logwood and Redwood
Glaubers salts, sulphur, creamer tartar, & brimstone
Snuff, smoaking-tobacco, and pigtail
Powder, &c. &c.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, a black Horse, 12 years old, a small bell, hung round its neck with a leather strap, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WALLACE.

Washington county, June 22, 1787.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Greensburgh, at the July court, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

One tract situate and lying on the middle branch of Turtle Creek, adjoining lands of Peter Lond, Joseph Sheppin and others; taken in execution as the property of Joseph Irwin.

One tract in Huntington township, known by the name of Port Royal; the property of John Emerson.

One tract situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of William Elliot, John Ferrie, and others; taken in execution as the property of Robert Machan deceased

One tract in Huntington township, adjoining lands of John M'Caw, David M'Caw and others; taken in execution as the property of John Sager.

One tract in Hempfield township, adjoining lands of Charles Brookins, James Westby and others; taken in execution as the property of William Thomas deceased.

One tract in Mount Pleasant township, adjoining lands of colonel James Smith, Michael Campbell and others; taken in execution as the property of Samuel Moorehead.

One tract in Mount pleasant township, adjoining lands of Robert Worthington and others; taken in execution as the property of Ralph Cherry.

One tract in Pitt township, adjoining lands of Ely Miers and others; taken in execution as the property of William Powell, deceased.

One tract containing 300 acres, situate on the Monongahela river, adjoining lands of colonel Edward Cook and others; taken in execution as the property of Edward Cook.

One tract in Ligonier Valley, adjoining the lands known by the name of Fort Ligonier; taken in execution as the property of James M'Granahan.

One tract in Fayette county, on the waters of Dunbar's run, near the mountains; taken in execution as the property of Wm Stewart, and sold by

June 21, 1787. WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

FROM official information, Messrs. Nevill and Ritchie learned they were to be superseded as deputy surveyors, the first day of this present June, before which time, this transaction was reconsidered, upon which they were continued deputy surveyors within their former district. June 20.

Forty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my command at Venango, the following described persons, viz.

James Robinson, five feet eight inches high, well made, twenty-three years old, fair, fresh complexion, sandy hair, born in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Patrick Colbert, five feet, five inches high; well proportioned, dark complexion, black hair short and curly, born in Ireland.

James Mortimer, five feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, short black hair, born in the state of New-York.

Michael Henesy, five feet 9 inches high, a robust looking fellow, brown hair, a little freckled, pitted with the small pox; born in Ireland.

Whoever secures the above deserters, so that they may be brought to me at Venango, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

JONATHAN HEART, capt. 1st American Regiment, in the service of the U. S.

WHEREAS Mr. Isaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short street, and now in my possession; and as the said Isaac Craig may perhaps sell to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myself to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1787.